

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1851.

The Editor of the *Richmond Whig*, advertising to the late disclosure by Senator Foots of the fact that Mr. CALHOUN had, before his death, himself prepared a form of government for the proposed Southern Confederacy, says that the disclosure has not surprised him. The single ominous designation of "The United States South," and its coming into open use among the men in Washington favoring some such measure, at the time of the first Nashville Convention, was to him abundantly significant of a regularly digested and written programme. We knew, says the "Whig," from the form of the name, its author and its scope. "At present," adds the Editor, "the only question will be, where is this Calhoun Constitution? There must be leading men, not difficult to name, who have seen it. The Public will expect them to speak out. It will have to be disclosed."

The PEOPLE OF OHIO have, by a large majority, decided to accept the new Constitution lately prepared for them by a Convention elected for that purpose. The following section, which was submitted to a separate vote, has been strongly supported, if not adopted:

"No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State, but the General Assembly may, by law, provide against evils resulting therefrom."

The POSTMASTER GENERAL took passage on Monday morning for Old Point, (Va.) with the intention of joining the President of the United States, now on a visit in that quarter.

We understand that Mr. Secretary WEBSTER, accompanied by his family, left the city on Tuesday morning on a brief visit to the Capon Springs, Va.

All the accounts of the late terrible conflagration at San Francisco mention the destruction of the Custom House in that city in such a manner as to lead to the inference that the contents of it might have been all destroyed. It will be acceptable information to our readers to learn that the public treasure (to a large amount) in that building was entirely saved in the fire-proof vault, so constructed as to resist all the external heat by which it was surrounded, and also the heavy and crushing weight of the buildings which fell upon it. Even the wax of the seals on the papers which it contained was not melted!

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. ARBUCKLE. By way of New Orleans we have a report of the death of Brevet Brigadier General MATTHEW ARBUCKLE, of the U. S. Army. He is reported to have died on the 11th instant, at Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river. He entered the Army from the State of Virginia fifty-two years ago.

Our latest accounts from Fort Smith, derived from the *Van Buren* (Arkansas) newspapers, reach to about the 6th instant. At that time the cholera was raging with great fatality amongst the newly-arrived troops, of whom some thirty had died, and the rest were removed to a prairie in the vicinity.

Our readers are aware that the LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS, at its late session, appointed a committee, consisting of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and some dozen members of the two branches, to tender to the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES the hospitalities of the Commonwealth, in the event of his visiting that State. We learn from the Boston Atlas that the resolutions of invitation, which passed both Houses unanimously, were duly forwarded by Governor BOUTWELL to the PRESIDENT, who replied that he felt grateful for this mark of respect on the part of MASSACHUSETTS, but that his official duties at Washington were of so pressing a character that he would not be able to visit the State the present season. The committee, which is composed of gentlemen of all shades of politics, and representing all parts of the State, met on Thursday, and, having read the correspondence, expressed a general feeling of regret that the public duties of the Executive were such as to preclude the possibility of his visiting that State during the present year. "Had the President come among us," says the Atlas, "he would have met with a reception alike honorable to himself and to the State of Massachusetts."

A SPLENDID METEOR.

Last evening, at five minutes past nine o'clock, there appeared in the constellation of Scorpio most magnificent and brilliant Meteor. It was as well defined as the full moon, and about one-half the diameter. The color of the front half was a bright whitish yellow, passing into a red flame color, and then into a blue, where the tail commenced, which was about one quarter the width of the body, and nearly twice the length of the diameter of the body.

It burst out at once in full splendor, just west of the body of Scorpio, about on the horizontal level of Antares, and passed with a very slow motion towards the southeast, right through the tail of Scorpio, retaining the same brilliancy till it disappeared behind a wall within two or three degrees of the horizon, right under the arm of Sagittarius. It was several seconds in passing over this short space, as some remarks were made by the observers present during its flight. Its motion was not entirely in a straight line, but slightly concave below.

It is to be hoped that others at a distance from Washington, who may have seen this meteor, will give an account to the public of its course through the stars, or send their observations to the Smithsonian Institution.

In another part of this day's paper will be found the announcement of the death of an aged member of this community, with whose venerable form, and his costume of a by-gone time, (which he always adhered to,) every reader has long been familiar. We refer to GEORGE TAYLOR, formerly a respected Merchant in Alexandria, but for many years past a resident of this city. Endowed with a strong intellect and sound memory; imbued with the kindness and courtesy which belong to the character of a gentleman of the old school, it was impossible to know and not respect him. A true Patriot he was; he lived one, and, far advanced as he was in years, occasional brief communications articles from his pen still find their way into the columns of the day, have rarely been excelled in pith or general interest. Many of our citizens, and many visitors at Washington, will, we doubt not, miss him on his accustomed daily walk, with his fine benevolent countenance, his scrupulous neatness of apparel, his step still firm for his years, and his cordial salutation for the friends he met with on his way.

This venerable man has left several children, whilst they emulate his virtues, to lament his death. Among them are three gallant sons, who have seen service in the ranks of the defenders of their country—the elder, a Colonel in the Army; the second, an Officer of the Navy; and the third a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Free negroes are no longer permitted to settle in the State of Iowa, a law to that effect having been passed by the Legislature a few weeks since.

NEW ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

The New York Post announces the opening of the new route to the Pacific, across the Territory of Nicaragua, by which over a thousand miles of navigation is avoided, and the land carriage is reduced more than two-thirds. The new steamer Prometheus is the first of the line, and will sail from New York on the 14th of July, direct for San Juan, from whence passengers will be transported by the river and lake, in a new iron steamer, to within twelve miles of the Pacific, and from thence on a good road to San Juan del Sur, where the ocean steamer Pacific will be in readiness to transport them to California. It is confidently expected that the trip from New York to California by this route will be from six to eight days shorter than by the Isthmus, even if the railroad should be completed.

The Collector of Customs at HAVANA has notified the commercial community that the laws and regulations of that department, which have been heretofore notoriously disregarded and evaded, will henceforth be rigorously enforced.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP PACIFIC sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday, with upwards of 180 passengers, \$928,000 in American gold, and \$3,000 in English silver.

The Spanish war steamer *Pizarro* arrived at New York on Friday, from Havana.

JOHN A. WILCOX, of Monroe, has been unanimously nominated as the Union candidate for Congress in the second district of Mississippi. W. S. FEATHERSTON, the late member, is the "resistance" candidate in the same district.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

This Convention is now occupied with the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary—the principal subjects being in connection with the organization of the Court of Appeals. The Committee of the Whole has decided in favor of electing the Judges of the Court of Appeals by the people of the five different sections into which it is proposed to divide the State. Five hundred dollars is the minimum upon which an appeal can be taken, except in a few specified cases. The tenure of the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals has been fixed at twelve years.

COUNT VILLANUEVA, the late Intendente of Cuba, has arrived at New York in the Spanish steamer *Pizarro*, on his way to Spain. An article in the *Journal of Commerce* informs us that this officer is one of great importance in the government of Cuba, as it is to him that the Government looks for the means, when wanted for ordinary and extra occasions. Count VILLANUEVA quite office, it is said, contrary to the urgent wishes of the Spanish Ministry, who probably will not name a successor until he arrives in Spain, in the hope of inducing him to return. The reasons he assigns for retiring are his age (seventy-five years) and his wife's declining health, but the *Journal* intimates that he despaired of being able to meet the incessant demands of the mother country, and the increased expenses of the military in Cuba, without such an increase of taxes as would be insupportable.

The various Societies and Associations of Montgomery, (Ala.) in conjunction with the citizens, are making extensive arrangements for an old-fashioned celebration of the ensuing Fourth of July. We observe that the Hon. HENRY W. HILLARD has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration on the occasion.

The Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS is among the gentlemen who are canvassing the State of Mississippi. In noticing his addresses at Columbus and Aberdeen, the Mobile Advertiser remarks, that, though Col. DAVIS is one of the most zealous as well as one of the ablest champions of Southern rights, he is not in favor of secession as a remedy for past aggression, but goes for a system of non-intercourse, both social and commercial, and such other retaliatory measures as are best calculated to touch the pocket nerve of the North. Referring to his speech at Columbus, the Southern Standard says:

"He reviewed at great length, minutely, and with great power, the various laws passed by the late Congress, whereby the South was deprived of an empire in territory, and her resources taken to pay a State for a domain, pledged to her soil. The effort was philosophical, lucid, and conclusive. He announced himself opposed to secession as a remedy for past grievances, and indicated several intervening remedies before a resort to extreme measures, in his opinion, would be deemed either wise or necessary. He believes in the right of secession, argues it as an abstract question, but recommends it only when all other constitutional means of redress are exhausted."

EFFECTS OF THE COMPROMISE.—The *National Era*, at Washington, mourns over the fate of certain Free-Soil journals that have died of the Compromise. Hear him, in a late paper:

"The Indiana *True Democrat*, the only Free-Soil newspaper in Indiana, is about to be discontinued for want of support. The *Pennsylvanian Freeman*, the Free-Soil organ in Michigan, has ceased to come to our office, and we presume, is also discontinued. Mr. McClelland, for several years the worthy associate of Mr. Eastman, in the conduct of the *Western Citizen*, published at Chicago, is obliged, we say with regret, to retire from that paper, on account of its limited resources."

WAR AT THE CAFE OF GOOD HOPE.—From the Cape of Good Hope we have dates to April 8th. The accounts do not look encouraging for the termination of the savage war now raging there. Many other savage tribes have joined the Caffres, and all the English could do was to act on the defensive. The Cape papers, some of them, are of opinion that the worst part of the present rupture is yet to be enacted.—*Boston Traveller*.

NEW MINERAL DISCOVERIES AT CUMBERLAND.—The Civilian of Friday says:

"Within the last ten days both lead and plumbago have been discovered in this county. Both are remarkably pure, as we can testify from specimens in our possession; but the extent of the deposits has not as yet transpired, as it remains a secret with the discoverer."

"It is here worthy of remark that a hitherto unknown seam of very pure hematite iron ore has been found near the surface on the so-called 'Preston' or 'Pompey Smith' tract of land, belonging to the Astor and Washington Coal Companies. It varies in thickness from two feet six inches to three feet. About a thousand tons mined on an adjoining lot, the mineral right of which is owned by Messrs. Ford, Armstrong, and Peasey, readily commands two dollars and fifty cents per ton, delivered on the spot. The cost of mining does not exceed fifty cents per ton."

"The remarkable uniformity and fidelity of the stratification of this region induce the belief that similar deposits of lead, plumbago, and iron exist in all the coal lands of the basin. Truly the mineral wealth of the Cumberland coal field is as yet but imperfectly known."

THE MAINE GOLD MINES.—Mr. GEORGE H. CAMPBELL, of Boston, who has spent several years in the gold mines of California, has lately paid a visit to the gold mines of Maine. He writes to the *Times* from Madison, on the Kennebec river, about twenty miles above Waterville, and says that gold in small quantities is to be found between that place and the Canada line; but the writer is inclined to think that five cents per day per man would be more than the average result of diligent labor. The first discovery made on this side of the Canadian line was at Carney Brook, where a Mr. Carney keeps a public house, and since that time some hundreds have tried their hands there at prospecting, and some hundreds more are expected. The writer is of opinion that gold is scattered all along over the northern part of Maine, but probably searching for it would prove ruinous to the undertaker.

POLITICAL ISSUES.

The course of political events at the South seems to be tending towards the development of important results when the time for definite action shall come. It is not the ultraism of the avowed Secessionists that constitutes the most ominous aspect of things in that quarter; for if the Union men of the South are sustained by the conservatives of the North faithfully and in earnest on the basis of the Constitution and its guarantees, the Seceders will be disarmed and rendered incapable of holding their ground. But the danger is in the pernicious continuance of the slavery agitation at the North may compel the Unionists of the South to slacken in their efforts to preserve nationality in political issues, and to drive them, as a measure of self-defence, into the attitude of a sectional party for the maintenance of their sectional interests.

The "Southern Rights Associations" of ALABAMA have recently had a Convention, and the tone and purpose of their movement may be gathered from the subjoined resolutions:

"Whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, events of recent date indicate that one of the Southern States is in the position of a seceder, and will secede from the Union:

"And whereas, in the opinion of the body, any State has the right to secede, and, from the very nature of the case, is the only judge of the justice and propriety of such act:

"And whereas it is not improbable that the exercise of such right by the seceding State will be opposed, with arms, by the General Government: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That, in the event any Southern State, in the exercise of its own judgment, should think proper, for causes which now exist, to secede from the Union, in the opinion of this Convention it would become the duty of this State, as of all other States, to oppose with force any attempt on the part of the General Government to coerce such seceding State."

The opinions here expressed are quite in keeping with the spirit of the South Carolina Convention, which was composed of similar elements of ultraism. How far these views and purposes are entertained by the mass of the People of ALABAMA cannot yet be known. The approaching elections will give some indications on that point. We have quoted the resolutions for the purpose of placing them in juxtaposition with the following paragraph from the New York Tribune of Thursday, referring to the next Presidential election:

"It is not yet well settled what will be the issues in this election. At the South especially the public mind is not in a good state to consider the subject. There is not the needful calmness and self-possession. The slavery agitation has not quite settled. The flurry kicked up for some time past still, to some extent, blinds the eye and obscures the wit of the people. Why, just now there is even talk of carrying the flag and the big hubbub of the Presidential election. But who will presume to say that this will be thought of a year hence? A year is a long time, and many things can happen in it. Now, it would not be much for our Southern brethren to cool off something of their fever heat during the ensuing twelve months. One would suppose that might be long enough for their ardor to subside, and the language of common sense and reason to be heard. But the South is not so easily cooled. They say they will do this—and they actually do put in their way—it would change quite radically the aspect of things."

The affectation of ignorance could hardly appear with worse grace than in this assumed doubt as to the issues that are to enter into the next Presidential election. A journal which has labored so zealously as the Tribune to force a sectional controversy into the political field, and to keep it there, might at least know that if this same sectional controversy does not form the main issue at the election of President next year, it will not be for want of efforts on its part to make it so. The course which that journal and others like it are pursuing is calculated to bring on the very danger to which we referred at the beginning of this article.—*Balt. American*.

BRITISH IRON.—Five hundred tons of British railroad iron arrived at Cairo, at the mouth of the Nile, a few days since, by way of New Orleans. This iron is to be used on the Western line of railway, and excludes just so much of the manufacture of Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia American mentions this as one among a great number of instances showing the effect which the present reduced imports on foreign iron, in connection with the low wages paid to the poorer laborers of England, has in causing the importation of the English article, and its consumption in this country, in preference to the domestic manufacture. "But this example of the system called 'free-trade' is more remarkable, inasmuch as the iron in question was brought to build roads convenient to Pennsylvania, if not within the State. It certainly looks like 'carrying coal to Newcastle' to bring foreign iron to construct a road or any thing else in a commonwealth whose mines contain enough, or more than enough, to supply the wants of the world for an indefinite succession of years. Alas! for the natural material wealth of a State, and the happiness of its laboring people, when the law invites and enable an alien rival to exclude them from the home market.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*.

The ceremony of the presentation of a silver pitcher to WILLIAM PRICE, Esq., as a testimonial on his part of the citizens of Cumberland for his exertions in procuring the funds necessary to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, took place on Saturday. JOHN M. BAZEM, Esq. made the presentation, which was responded to by Mr. PRICE in appropriate terms.

A NEW VARIETY OF SHEEP.—We had the pleasure of seeing yesterday a new variety of sheep, ranging in size, just imported from Africa, and intended to be consigned to the fine sheep farm of M. B. Ives, Esq., at Potomac. They came from the mountains, about three hundred miles in the interior, from the East coast of Africa, and were a present from H. B. M. Consul in Zanzibar to a gentleman in St. Louis. The variety is entirely new, and quite unknown to the naturalists. It is distinguished by the enormous fatness of the tail, and a singular development, resembling that of cattle, the absence of horns in the ram. The wool is very coarse, more resembling hair than the article which we are used to form so important a staple in the productions of our State; but in recompense of this, the mutton is said to be unrivalled in flavor and tenderness, and it is probable that, if judiciously crossed with our native breeds, a very important variety may be produced.—*Providence Journal*.

The Jacksonville (Florida) Republican of the 12th instant records the death of a lady, a negress, aged one hundred and sixteen years. She was the wife of D. D. Edwards, of that place. She was remarkable for her tenacious memory of events connected with the American Revolution, having acted in the capacity of cook and servant with several officers of the Southern army during the war. She retained her skill as cook almost to her last end; and was venerable and rather stately in appearance, with a bright eye, fine teeth, erect figure, and hair perfectly white.

EARLY TRAINING.

In the case heard before Judge KANE, of the United States District Court, at Philadelphia, last week, the captain and two of the seamen were the opposing parties. There was an incident in the hearing of the cause which excited a feeling of filial affection in the heart of every one present, and proved that the early culture of the moral principles by a mother in the habits of her offspring is never lost upon the recipient. A small lad was called on the stand to testify in the case. He had been a hand on board the *barque Concord*, while at Pernambuco, and was present during the controversy between the captain and crew. The shaggy appearance of his head, and the bronzed character of his face and neck from exposure to a southern sun, at first sight would seem to indicate carelessness and neglect; but underneath that long and matted hair the fire of intelligence gleamed from a pair of small and restless eyes which could not be mistaken. The counsel for the seamen, from the extreme youth of the lad, doubted whether he understood the obligation of the oath he was about to take, and with a view to test his knowledge, asked leave to interrogate him. This was granted, and the following colloquy took place:

"My lad, do you understand the obligation of an oath?"

Boy. "Yes, sir, I do."

Counsel. "What is that obligation?"

Boy. "To speak the truth, and keep nothing hid."

Counsel. "Where did you learn this, my lad?"

Boy. "From my mother, sir," replied the lad, with a look of pride which showed how much he esteemed the early moral principles implanted in his breast by her to which he had committed his physical and moral existence. How truly has it been said "that bread cast upon the waters will return after many days!"

This answer caused a thrill of joy to animate the bosoms of the audience, and every face was lighted up with satisfaction. The lad was instantly admitted to testify.

WHIG NOMINATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania held their State Convention at Lancaster on Tuesday, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also for five Judges of the Supreme Court of the State. Hon. JOHN H. EWING, of Washington county, was called upon to preside over the Convention, in which there was a full attendance of Delegates.

In the afternoon of the first day the Hon. W. F. JOHNSTON, the present Governor, was by acclamation nominated for re-election to that station, the duties of which he has so ably and efficiently discharged since his installation into office.

Yesterday Hon. JOHN STROM, of Lancaster, received the nomination for Canal Commissioner, and the following gentlemen were nominated for the Supreme Court, viz: WILLIAM MEREDITH, RICHARD COULTER, JOSHUA W. COMLY, GEORGE CHAMBERS, and WILLIAM JESUP.

During the session sundry resolutions were passed, in which the present tariff is strongly condemned; the people of Pennsylvania declared to be loyal to the National Constitution, and ready to aid the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed by the Whigs of that State; that the present National Administration, under the guidance of President FILLMORE, possesses the unbounded confidence of the Whigs of Pennsylvania; also, one recommending Gen. SCOTT as the most deserving and available candidate for President in 1852.

WHIG SENTIMENT IN KENTUCKY.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WHIG CONVENTION IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.—The Whig Convention which met at Hartford, Ohio county, (Ky.) on the 12th instant, unanimously nominated JEFFERSON JENNINGS, Esq., as the Whig candidate for Congress.

After the nomination, the following excellent resolutions were offered by J. E. CARNES, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this Convention do warmly and unanimously unite in a tribute of applause to the truly national and eminently conservative administration of President FILLMORE, [applause], who, by his patriotic desire to do right at all hazards, and by the good sense, unerring judgment, and unyielding firmness with which he has carried out that determination, has won for himself a high and enduring place in the admiration and affection of the people."

"Resolved, That his official acts, approved and sustained as they have been by the best men of the nation, will, in the opinion of this convention, be regarded by succeeding generations as landmarks which the fathers have set, and will prove through all future time a blessing and a glory to the republic." [Cheers.]

"Resolved, That this Convention heartily congratulates the people of this district upon the excellent results which have proceeded from the compromise measures of the last Congress, and cordially unites in the general praise bestowed upon the patriotic supporters of those measures in the National Council, and especially upon their illustrious projector and ablest defender, HENRY CLAY. [Prolonged cheering.]

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The amount of specie exported from New York during the week ending the 21st instant was — \$2,549,374

The amount imported — — — 770,459

MISSISSIPPI.—The nominations for Congress in this State are now complete. All the members of the late Congress are candidates for re-election, and they are all opposed by Union candidates. D. B. NABORS opposes JACOB THOMPSON in the first district; JOHN A. WILCOX opposes W. S. FEATHERSTON, in the second; JOHN D. FREEMAN opposes J. W. MCWILLIE, in the third; and A. B. DAWSON opposes A. G. BROWN, in the fourth district. All the candidates, on both sides, are Democrats. The Mobile Advertiser predicts that the nomination of Gen. QUITMAN for Governor by the "Southern Rights" party, or Secessionists, will ensure the election of Gen. FOOT by thousands of votes.

The Rockville (Md.) Journal of the 21st instant contains the following paragraphs:

"A large body of land lying near the Potomac river, known as the Winn property, has just been sold to a gentleman from the State of New York for \$5 per acre. A large portion of it has grown up in pine; a considerable part of this land is very good. We believe the tract contains some seven or eight hundred acres. The purchaser has, in our opinion, got a bargain, and we doubt if \$10 per acre could now buy it."

"The disciples of Isak Walton are enjoying fine sport at the Great Falls of the Potomac. They have been taking a great number of fine rock with hook and line. They are also catching fine shad with the dip-net. Let all the lovers of this healthy and rational sport enjoy it while the season lasts. The weather is cool and pleasant, and various parties from our county are fixing for an excursion to the Falls."

The General Assembly of RHODE ISLAND adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of four days and a half. Among other acts passed was one to reorganize the school system, and a secret ballot law similar to that enacted by the last Massachusetts Legislature.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—We learn from St. Louis that the Board of Directors of the Pacific Railroad intend to break ground for their work on the ensuing 4th day of July. The line selected for the road commences in the city on the north bank of Chouteau's Pond, and goes out by the valley of said pond, as nearly due west as practicable for six miles, when it bends southwest, and strikes the Merrimac river about twenty miles from St. Louis; thence it proceeds up the valley of the Merrimac. The first division of the road reaches to within about ten miles of the iron, lead, and copper mines district.

THE "ART JOURNAL" FOR JUNE.—We have received this truly beautiful London periodical, accompanied by the second part of the "Art Journal Illustrated Catalogue" of the World's Exhibition at London, separately pagged, so as to be detached from the "Art-Journal" and bound in a volume to itself. The work is in 4to form, printed on the best paper, and, in addition to the reading matter, contains the greatest variety of well-executed engravings on wood that we have ever seen. The publishers state that they have made arrangements to report the contents of the Exhibition so fully that very few, if any, of the really meritorious and suggestive articles exhibited will be unrepresented in their "Catalogue," which, when completed, will be a key to the most meritorious manufactures of all parts of the world. The agent of this handsome work is now in this city, affording an opportunity to those who desire it to obtain a valuable and cheap publication through which they will be kept informed of the progress in the Arts.

HON. ABOTT LAWRENCE, the American Minister to Great Britain, gave a great banquet at London on the 30th ultimo, at which Prince HENRY, of the Netherlands, the Duke of WELLINGTON and RUTLAND, and many others of the Nobility were present.

The United States mail steamship *Cherokee*, from New Orleans via Havana, arrived at New York on Saturday. She brought the California mails, and some three hundred passengers.

The Rockville (Md.) Journal of Saturday says that the wheat crop of Montgomery county this season will be four or five times as great as that of any former period.

The number of emigrants from Europe which arrived at New York last week was 8,739, and the entire number since first of January is said to be not less than 130,000.

A bill authorizing the construction of the Suspension Bridge over the Niagara river has been unanimously reported in the Canadian Parliament, and no opposition manifested towards it. Consequently no doubt is entertained of its passage through that body at an early day.

The Columbus (Ohio) Journal states that the mails from New York city now reach that place in thirty-six hours. They are conveyed over the Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, thence to Cleveland by steamboat, and thence by railroad to Columbus.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM "THE WORLD'S FAIR."

TO THE EDITORS.

LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES AGENT.

NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at New York this day from London.

Before making my appearance at Washington, I deem it necessary to station myself a few days each at Boston and New York, for the purpose of affording such information to present and intended contributors to the Great Exhibition as may be desirable, the Royal Commissioners having consented to receive further additions to the American department up to as late a date as the 10th of August next.

I am happy to state that the Proprietors of the Collins' line of steamers have, in the most prompt and patriotic manner, offered to take contributions and land them at Liverpool free of charge.

The same national feeling has been manifested on the part of ENOC THAIN, Esq., of Boston, who not only proffers space in his new and splendid clipper ship *Staffordshire*, which sails the early part of July, but will moor her in the Thames, and have her shown as a specimen of American ship-building. I think this will have a most happy effect.

And now, if our countrymen will move with that alacrity and spirit which the occasion demands, the American display will fully equal the expectations of our transatlantic friends.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, EDWARD RIDDLE.

Hon. J. G. C. KENNEDY, Sec. Ex. Com. Industrial Exhibition, at Washington.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Europa* brings dates from London and Liverpool to the 14th instant.

Middling qualities of cotton were nearly an eighth higher in price than at the time of sailing of the preceding steamer.

There appears to be no other news of importance. The British Parliament has passed the Navy and Army estimates, including £300,000 to sustain the expenses of the Kaffir war. The crops in England and Ireland were promising.

Tranquillity reigned in France. The war in Algiers was over, and had resulted in suppressing the rebellion.

FATHER MATHEW is actively employed at Cincinnati, having administered the temperance pledge to nearly four thousand persons since his arrival there.

A NEW KIND OF HEMP.—Attempts are now making to introduce into France the culture of a gigantic kind of hemp, indigenous in China, where it is raised in large quantities, and is known under the name of Lo-Ma. Hitherto the French growers have not succeeded in bringing it to seed, the plant requiring a warm climate. The yield is twice as great as that of the ordinary hemp. It stands frost well. Would it not be worth while for the agriculturists of Kentucky and the Southern States to look into the value of this plant?

A NAVY YARD DESERTED.—There was much excitement at Portsmouth (Va.) on Monday, in consequence of all the mechanics and workmen at the Navy Yard quitting work. The cause of the strike was an order issued by Com. STRAINGHAM, with a view to protect the public property, to close the gate of the Yard, and prevent the entrance of any of the workmen until the bell rang, thereby, as they say, making it impossible for all to reach the roll office in time to answer to their names. The men immediately held a meeting, and appointed a committee to wait on President FILLMORE, at Old Point, to represent the affair to him, and urge the removal of some of the officers attached to the station. The committee previously waited on Com. STRAINGHAM, who refused to rescind the order. The President decided that he could do nothing in the case and referred the petitioners to the Secretary of the Navy.

FROM CANADA.—The Toronto Examiner states that letters from Washington assert that the American Government will not enter into any treaty for a reciprocity of trade between Canada and the United States. The Canadian Parliament has reported in favor of deepening the St. Lawrence. It was said by a member that for ten or fifteen thousand pounds steel the navigation might be opened so as to permit a steamer to descend from Lake Ontario to the sea with 10,000 barrels of flour. It has also been resolved by Parliament to take the census of the Province in 1852 and in 1860, and every ten years afterwards.

A NEW CURE FOR THE SCURVY.—Assistant Surgeon PERRELL, of the U. S. Army, has written to the Surgeon General to announce that he has found the *Agave Americana*, an admirable remedy in scurvy affections. The scurvy had made its appearance at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and the supply of anti-scurvy being limited, the medical officer was induced to inquire whether the citizens of the neighboring town of Laredo, who, like the troops in the garrison, were destitute of vegetables, had suffered from this disease, and, if so, what domestic remedies they used. In prosecuting these inquiries, he was induced to believe that the *Magvey*, or *Agave Americana*, was the most efficacious of these domestic remedies, and a trial of its effects was accordingly determined upon. The improvement in the condition of the patients who were treated with the *Magvey* over those who continued the use of lime-juice and other anti-scurvy was clearly perceptible in a few days; and, after a fair trial, the medical officer reported that he felt compelled to place it far above that remedy which till now had stood above every other—the lime-juice. The juice of the *Magvey* contains a large amount of vegetable and saccharine matter, and of itself is sufficiently nutritious to sustain a patient for days.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—The season for travelling has again arrived. The chilly winds and budding blossoms of spring have been exchanged for the warm breezes and green leaves of summer, and Nature, attired in her most becoming robe, seems to invite all who are able to quit for a time the busy scenes of city life, and seek repose and enjoyment in the fresh air of the country. As railroads and other facilities for journeying have been extended over the face of New England, so has the custom of travelling for health or pleasure during the hottest season of the year increased, and many annually seek relaxation in visiting with their families some of the fashionable places of resort for which our country is so noted. Among the pleasantest and most accessible of these places, embracing the grandest scenery, the healthiest air, and the best trout fishing, and calculated in every way to delight the eye and mind of the city-wearied traveller, are the various localities of interest in the White Mountains. Much has been done during the past season by the owners and proprietors of the hotels on the route to render the White Mountains a no spot in New England, or indeed in the country, a desirable resort for summer travel; and the competition which exists among the hotel-keepers is a sufficient guarantee that the comfort of their guests will be secured.